

Takapsestis fascinata sp. n. from China
(Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae)

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Summary

Takapsestis MATSUMURA, 1933 is known to include 5 species from India to Sundaland and Taiwan. A further species, *T. fascinata* sp. n., is described from China and two Indian species are added to the genus.

In a previous paper (YOSHIMOTO, 1983), the genus *Takapsestis* MATSUMURA, 1933 was redefined and found to comprise 5 species from South-East Asia :

- T. wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, 1933 (Taiwan) type species
- T. orbicularis* (MOORE, 1888) (West Himalaya to Sikkim)
- T. bifasciata* (HAMPSON, 1896) (Sikkim)
- T. sumatrensis* (GAEDE, 1930) (Sumatra)
- T. semiobsoleta* (WARREN, 1915) (Java)

These are characterized in the male genitalia as follows : simple socii, small lobes and short terminal processes of the sacculus, and a mass of short spines on the vesica. Here I describe a new species from China, transfer further two species to the genus, and present two new synonyms.

Takapsestis fascinata sp. n. (Fig. 1)

HOLOTYPE : ♂, labelled "A-tun-tse (N. Yünnan), Talsohle ca. 3000 m, 23.6.1937. H. HÖNE", "Tafel IX, M. R. 3", "Slide HY-1490, ♂", preserved in the Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn.

PARATYPE : 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, July 3, 1937, H. HÖNE, genitalia slide K. WERNY, GU : 0391, preserved in the Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn.

DESCRIPTION ♂ ♀ : Length of forewing 18-19 mm, expanse 37-39 mm. Antennae lamellate. Eyes hairy and lashed. Third segment of palpus

two-thirds as long as 2nd. Tegulae greyish ochre, with a dark brown transverse band. Patagia brownish grey. Abdomen greyish brown, with a black dorsal crest as in *T. orbicularis* (MOORE) and *T. sumatrensis* (GAEDE). Forewing dark grey with two conspicuous creamy white spots in cell and four minute discocellular creamy white spots; median and postmedian lines black and conspicuous, space between them pale grey; an apical streak black and thick; subterminal line obsolete, weakly serrate; cilia pale greyish brown, with dark brown rays beyond veins. Hindwing uniformly pale brown, cilia pale grey with diffuse brown line.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 2): Uncus and socii nearly equal in length; tegumen broad; valva gradually narrowed toward tip, with a short and thick terminal process of sacculus; juxta wide, horseshoe shaped; aedeagus moderate, with a short and curved caudal process; vesica with a mass of short spines in regular rows.



Fig. 1. *Takapsestis fascinata* sp. n., holotype, ♂. China, N. Yunnan.

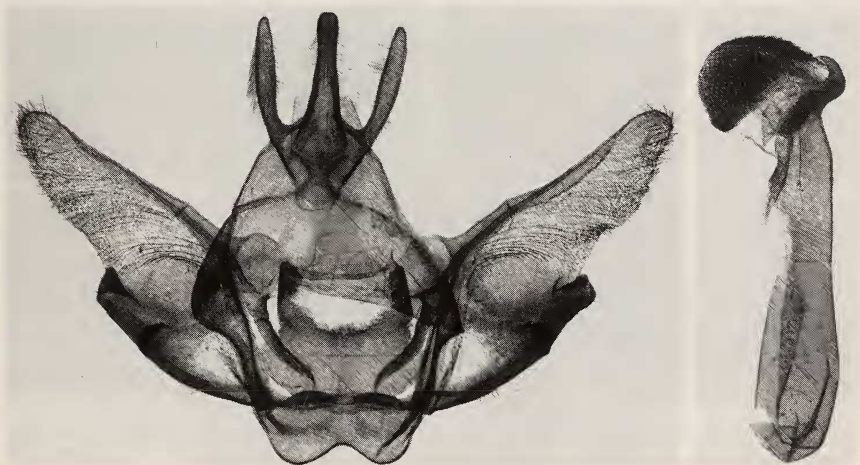


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Takapsestis fascinata* sp. n., holotype. China, N. Yunnan.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 3) : Papillae anales roundish ; lamella ante-vaginalis a pair of large semicircular sclerites ; ductus bursae thick, corpus bursae large, roundish, with longitudinally elongate signum.



Fig. 3. Female genitalia of *Takapsestis fascinata* sp. n. paratype. China, N. Yunnan.

DISTRIBUTION : China (Yunnan)

This species is most similar to *T. orbicularis* (MOORE, 1888) (Fig. 4) from W. India and Sikkim, but is easily distinguished from it by the presence of a creamy white spot near the base of the cell. In the male genitalia, the new species is separated from *orbicularis* by the shorter uncus, a thicker and shorter terminal process of the sacculus, and a shallower cleft in the caudal margin of juxta.

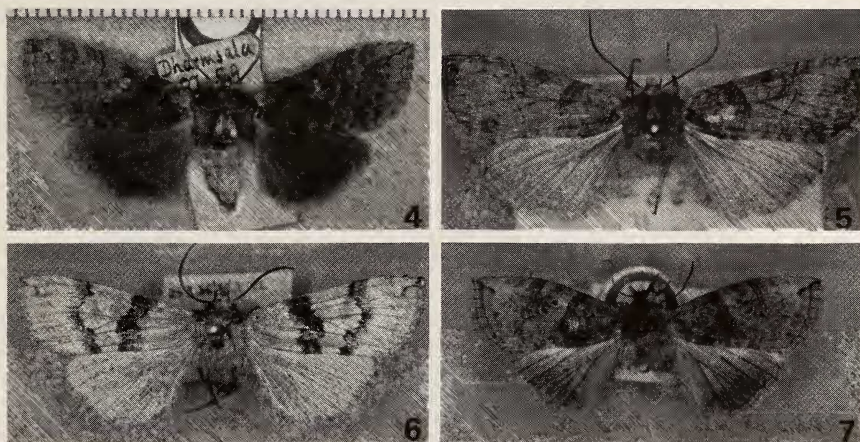
Neogaurena ROEPKE, 1944, *Natuurh. Maandbl.* 33 : 65, type species : *Neogaurena grisea* ROEPKE, 1944, by monotypy. **Syn. n.** of *Takapsestis* MATSUMURA, 1933, *Insecta matsum.* 7 : 200, type species : *Takapsestis wilemaniella* MATSUMURA, 1933.

Neogaurena grisea ROEPKE, 1944, *Natuurh. Maandbl.* 33 : 65, fig. 35. **Syn. n.** of *Palimpsestes* [sic] *semiobsoleta* WARREN, 1915, *Novit. zool.* 22 : 156.

This species was described from West Java (Potachawattee and Kamodjan), but it is almost certainly the same as the Javanese *semiobsoleta* WARREN.

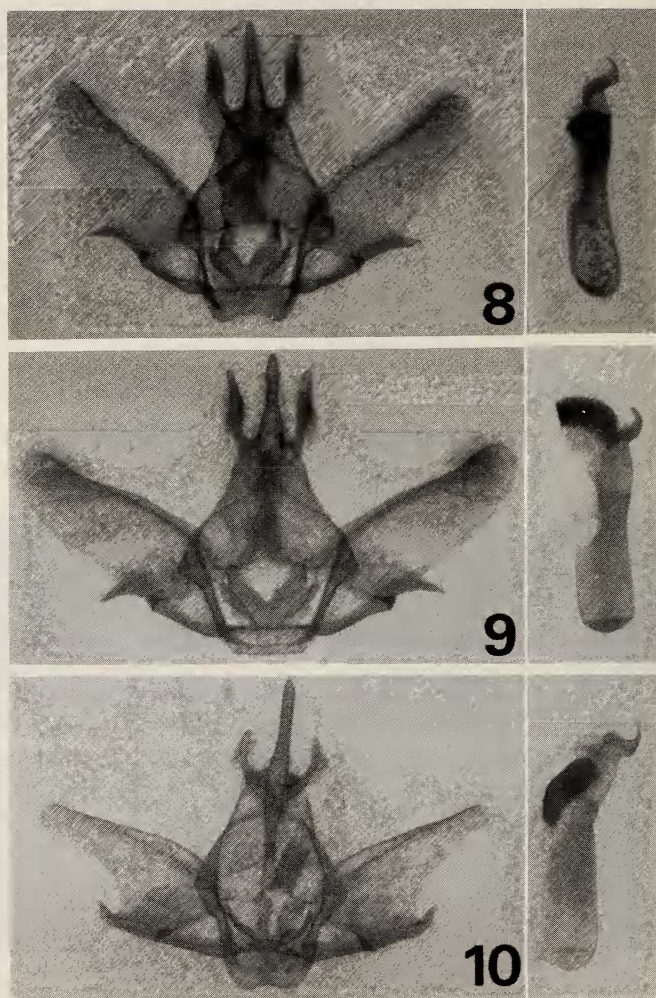
Takapsestis griseata (WARREN, 1915), **comb. n.** (Fig. 5)

Polyplocia griseata WARREN, 1915, *Novit. zool.* 22 : 157 ; YOSHIMOTO, 1982, *Tyo Ga* : 32 : 119, 131, fig. 29.



Figs 4-7. *Takapsestis* spp. from India. 4 : *T. orbicularis* (MOORE), ♂, syntype, Dharmasala. 5 : *T. griseata* (WARREN), ♂, holotype, Kangra. 6 : *T. bifasciata* (HAMPSON), ♀, holotype, Sikkim. 7 : *T. curvicosta* (WARREN), ♂, holotype, Khasia hill. All in British Museum (N.H.), London.

The male genitalia (Fig. 9) suggest that this species could be just a form of *T. orbicularis* (MOORE) (Fig. 8, male genitalia). However, the terminal process of the sacculus is a little longer and the distance between this and a small lobe before it is a little shorter than in *orbicularis*. *T. bifasciata* (HAMPSON) (Fig. 6) seems to have an abnormal maculation in comparison with its congeners. Its specific status should be investigated further.



Figs. 8-10. Male genitalia of *Takapsestis* spp. from India. 8 : *T. orbicularis* (MOORE), syntype. 9 : *T. griseata* (WARREN), holotype. 10 : *T. curvicosta* (WARREN), holotype.

DISTRIBUTION : W. India (Kangra).

Takapsestis curvicosta (WARREN, 1915), **comb. n.** (Fig. 7)

Polyploca curvicosta WARREN, 1915, *Novit. zool.* 22 : 156.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Uncus long and socius short ; valva narrow, with a curved terminal process of sacculus.

There is no subsequent record since the original description, and only the ♂ holotype is known. This species is distinguished from its congeners by its smaller size (expanse 32 mm) and strongly curved costa of the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION : E. India (Assam).

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